# Licensing Strategies for the Future Transportation of High Burn Up Spent Nuclear Fuel

Earl P. Easton, Christopher S. Bajwa, Zhian Li, Matthew Gordon Division of Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Rockville, MD





### **Current Definitions**



- Legislation
  - Disposal
  - Monitored Retrievable Storage
- Regulation
  - Storage (Part 72)
  - Not in Transportation (Part 71)
- Regulatory Guidance
  - ISG -2

# Safety Criteria



Containment

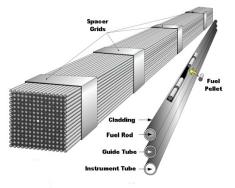
Shielding

Criticality Safety

# Safety Barriers



Cladding



Fuel Assembly

Canister



Overpack



# Primary Role of Barriers in Meeting Safety Criteria



	RETRIEVABILITY	CRITICALITY SAFETY	CONTAINMENT	SHIELDING			
Current Paradigm							
STORAGE	Individual Assembly	Cladding	Canister	Overpack			
TRANSPORTATION	Individual Assembly	Cladding	Overpack	Overpack			
Future Paradigm							
STORAGE	Canister	Canister	Canister	Overpack			
TRANSPORTATION	Canister	Canister	Overpack	Overpack			

### Monitoring and Mitigation (Storage)



Protecting People and the Environment

	CLADDING	CANISTER	OVERPACK
Ability to Monitor or Confirm	Visual confirmation would likely require canister opening, or penetrations,  Could be based on extrapolation from limited data points	Visual inspections possible  Physical testing possible, (e.g., ultrasonic testing)	Visual inspections
Ability to Mitigate	Repackaging	Canister could be patched, coated or overpacked	Overpack could be patched  Canister could be moved to new overpack

# Monitoring and Mitigation (Transportation)



	CLADDING	CANISTER	OVERPACK
Ability to Monitor or Confirm	Visual confirmation would likely require canister opening, or penetrations  Could be based on extrapolation from limited data points	Visual inspections possible at time of loading  Physical testing possible, (e.g., ultrasonic testing)	
Ability to Mitigate	Repackaging	Canister could be patched, coated or overpacked	

## **Operational Considerations**



#### Does cladding need to remain intact for:

- Repackaging?
- Reprocessing?
- Disposal?



#### Condition of Fuel Cladding



- Determined largely by loading conditions
  - Dryness
  - Drying temperatures
- Reasonable expectation that cladding won't degrade in inert environment
- Difficult to monitor or mitigate once loaded



### Conclusion



- Retrievability in storage and transportation is a policy decision based on:
  - Safety criteria
  - Safety barriers
  - Present and future operational considerations
  - Loading conditions expected to prevent cladding degradation
- Open to change based on new ways of meeting above objectives.